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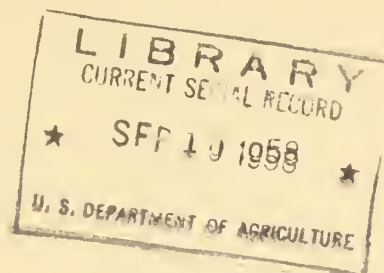


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FEDERAL-GRANT RESEARCH

at the

STATE AGRICULTURAL

EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Projects on

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Part 2, Section c

Land Economics

Agricultural Research Service  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Compiled June 1958 by

The State Experiment Stations Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., for use of workers in agricultural research in the subject-matter areas presented. For information on specific research projects write to the Director of the Station where the research is being conducted.

Issued June 1958

FEDERAL-GRANT RESEARCH  
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STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
Section c: Land Economics

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## INTRODUCTION

This compilation is one of a series providing information on State agricultural experiment station research supported by Federal-grant funds appropriated annually by Congress under authorization of the Hatch Act of 1887, as amended and approved Aug. 11, 1955, and Section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. It is prepared for use by research workers in the subject-matter areas presented. Only that part of each State's research program supported by Federal-grant moneys is included.

In addition to the Federal-grant moneys, the State experiment stations receive some Federal support through cooperative agreements or contracts with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Information on such research, along with other departmental research, is available in the Central Project Office, Agricultural Research Service.

A substantial part of each State agricultural experiment station's research is supported with moneys appropriated by the respective State or Territorial Legislatures and through other forms of private and public financing. Information on current agricultural research at the stations which is not financed under the Federal-grant program or through USDA cooperation can be obtained from experiment station directors.

The information given in the series of Federal-grant compilations includes the title and objectives of each Federal-grant project pertaining to the subject given on the cover. The identification of each project gives the department(s) conducting the research, the station number of the project, and the number of the regional project if it is a contributing project.

Relevant regional projects, if any, appear at the end of the compilation. States having projects contributing to regional projects are indicated. The Roman numeral (and capital letter) refer to the location in the summary of the contributing project title and objectives. The States are grouped into four major regions. These are designated NC-North Central, NE-Northeastern, S-Southern, and W-Western. The capital letter "M" following the letters for the region indicates regional marketing projects.





## LAND POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

- Colo.      A Study of the Economic Effect of Controlling Water Use in an Area Where Surface and Ground Water Rights Apply to a Single Supply. To (1) learn sources and amounts of water available in an area where conflicting surface and ground-water rights exist; (2) develop social and economic criteria for optimum allocation and use of a limited water supply; and (3) suggest legal measures which conform to hydrologic findings and economic principles, for controlling use of an inadequate water supply.  
Econ. & Sociol. 236 (W-42)
- Mont.      Economic Problems of Irrigation Development and Income Potentialities of Farming in Areas to be Irrigated. To (1) determine agricultural potentials under irrigation of areas proposed for development; and (2) analyze problems of developing irrigated farming from dry lands.  
Agr. Econ. & Sociol. MS 862 Coop. ARS
- N. Mex.      An Analysis of Ground-Water Laws, and Related Institutions As They Affect the Economy of Lea County, New Mexico. To (1) inventory ground-water laws and administrative judicial decisions applying to Lea County; (2) evaluate experiences and decisions with ground-water laws as affecting economy of county; and (3) estimate and evaluate probable future economic effects of present ground-water laws and decisions on Lea County.  
Agr. Econ. 59 (W-42)
- Oreg.      Economic Analysis of Laws and Related Institutions Affecting Ground Water Use in the Milton-Freewater Area of Oregon. To (1) predict economic consequences of various methods of allocating ground water within agriculture for a particular ground-water basin; (2) learn economic implications of alternative methods of allocating the scarce water resource among agriculture and other uses for a particular ground-water basin; and (3) establish economic criteria for making a priority rating of beneficial use.  
Agr. Econ. 318 (W-42)
- Utah      Economic Effects of Ground-Water Laws and Related Institutions in Cache County, Utah. To (1) inventory and evaluate experiences in Utah with ground-water laws and institutions as they might apply to drainage and development of underground water for irrigation in Cache County; and (2) determine and evaluate nature and extent of (a) favorable changes in agricultural production that might result from lowering level of ground water by wells and using water for irrigation, and (b) unfavorable changes in agricultural production and domestic water supplies that might result from lowering level of ground water.  
Agr. Econ. & Mktg. 485 (W-42)

Wash.      Settlement Progress Under New Irrigation Development in the Columbia Basin. To (1) learn present level of farm capital investment and indebtedness, growth in operator's net worth since settlement, and extent and manner in which farm resources have been developed to date for different land types, sizes, and types of farm tenure; (2) determine current level of costs incurred in resource development and current level of costs and returns in operating under new irrigation for: (a) different rates employed in farm resource development, (b) different degrees of total farm resources developed, and (c) different land types, sizes and types of farms, and tenure situations; (3) obtain information re personal characteristics and qualifications needed for successful settlement of new irrigated farms by determining (a) relationship between social and psychological characteristics of settlers and progress made in settlement, (b) a set of objective criteria to help settlers decide if they want and are qualified for settlement of new irrigated farms, and (c) the validity, by testing, of "Self-Inventory for Prospective Settlers" by adjustment to, and success at developing new irrigated farms; and (4) develop research program related to agricultural development in Columbia basin.

Agr. Econ., Rur. Sociol. 1236    Coop. ARS, AMS

Wis.      Agricultural and Recreational Potentials in the Menominee Indian Reservation. To (1) inventory and evaluate economic resources of reservation, especially agricultural and recreational industries; (2) appraise income and employment opportunities in resource development, and estimate capital requirements and needs for technological and managerial skills; (3) define alternative forms of economic organization and analyze their advantages and disadvantages from tribal and individual viewpoint; and (4) assist in development of a land tenure system.

Agr. Econ. 982

#### LAND AND WATER UTILIZATION

Calif.  
(Berkeley)      Economic and Social Aspects of Utilizing Ground Water in California. To (1) understand economic implications of difficulties in using ground water in several ground-water basins; (2) study historical development of difficulties and economic and social causes and effects; (3) study various attempts made to overcome difficulties; (4) understand reasons for failure or success of attempts; and (5) explore whether and how institutional mechanisms now governing use of ground water could be improved.

For., Irrig., Soils 1406    Coop. SCS



- Colo.      Economics of Alternative Methods of Water Application in Western Colorado. To (1) evaluate alternative methods of water application in terms of costs (man-hours, machine-hours, water, and capital, in form of land leveling, drainage, etc.) and returns (quality and quantity of product) on varying types of land; and (2) develop general guides as to method of irrigation that would be recommended on a specific type of land.  
Econ. & Sociol. 228 (W-33) (See also W-33, The Economics of Alternative Methods of Water Application, in Part 2, Section b)
- Idaho      Factors Affecting Successful Operation of Settlers Acquiring New Land Under the Desert Land Act in Southern Idaho. To (1) appraise economic success of land developments under Desert Land Act in Idaho having occurred since its enactment; (2) learn methods applied and problems associated with development of irrigated land under the Act; (3) evaluate alternative means of overcoming some of problems encountered in this type of land development; (4) appraise economic and social effects of land and water development under the Act upon adjacent farming areas; and (5) develop better guides for future settlements under the Act.  
Agr. Econ. 318    Coop. ARS
- Kans.      The Economics of Land Utilization. To make economic analyses of present and possible land uses and practices from viewpoints of individual farmers and society to include effects of (1) conservation and watershed practices and programs; (2) changes in land uses in areas of the State; (3) Soil Bank and similar programs on profitable uses of land; (4) irrigation on costs and returns and land use; and (5) converting land from intensive to extensive use or vice versa. Studies to be in terms of cost and returns over time and their effects on rural institutions and individuals in light of the goals of people.  
Econ. & Sociol., Agr. Engin. 215    Coop. ARS
- Mass.      Land Use Shifts in Farming Areas of Massachusetts. To (1) analyze major shifts in State agriculture especially in regard to location of farming areas, scale of operations, and types of farming; (2) measure significance of major factors as well as local conditions responsible for recent changes in agricultural patterns; (3) learn future trend in State agriculture as indicated especially by present and prospective developments in various land uses and by legal regulations affecting farming in many rural areas; and (4) indicate necessary measures and readjustments in local agriculture and changes in public policies to provide a favorable environment for stable and progressive farming.  
Econ. 142

Mont.      Small Water Project Development as Carried on by the Montana Water Conservation Board. To collect, tabulate, and analyze data on activities of Montana Water Conservation Board as basis for: (1) measuring accomplishments of this method of developing small water projects; (2) considering adequacy of type of State agency; (3) providing information which may clarify issues for other States and the Federal Government in policies on small water developments; (4) studying relation of State-developed water projects to basin development programs; and (5) defining field of "small water project development."  
Agr. Econ. & Sociol. MS 879 Coop. ARS

Mont.      Institutional Structure in Water Resources Development. To (1) review, describe, and appraise past and current practices of financing, allocating and reimbursing costs of multiple purpose water resources development; and (2) develop and recommend practices of financing, allocating and reimbursing costs of multiple purpose resource developments that meet needs of comprehensive, integrated and coordinated national water resources policy.  
Agr. Econ. & Sociol. MS 941, 124

Nev.      An Economic Study of the High Water Table Problem, Newlands Reclamation Project, Nevada. To (1) estimate costs of alternative water table control measures, including costs of individual farm practices and costs of irrigation district practices and probable individual farm assessments resulting from them; (2) estimate effects of alternative water table control measures on crop yields and production and need for changes in farm organization and operation; (3) evaluate economic feasibility of water table control plans in terms of farmers' ability to pay for on-the-farm controls and district assessments; and (4) investigate factors affecting adoption of control plans: (a) alternative methods of financing district control measures and their effects on assessments to individual farmers, (b) availability of capital with which farmers can finance on-farm control measures, and (c) impact of changes in cropping systems.  
Agr. Econ. 53 Coop. ARS

Oreg.      The Applicability of Linear Programming to Problems of Watershed Development. To (1) learn extent to which linear programming has value in specifying the optimum combination of benefits for a river basin; and (2) evaluate the use of linear programming as a (a) technique for learning height, location, and number of dams, and (b) tool in the management of constructed dams.  
Agr. Econ. 353 Coop. SCS



- Tenn.      Analysis of Tennessee Watershed Projects Established Under U. S. Public Law 566 and Tennessee Public Chapter No. 112. To (1) identify and estimate relative importance of obstacles to initiation, development, and completion of small watershed projects in Tennessee authorized under U. S. Public Law 566 and Tennessee Public Chapter #112; and (2) on basis of above findings, develop alternative ways to modify enabling legislation and organizational approaches so objective of the small watershed projects can be achieved more fully.  
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 25    Coop. Ext. Serv., SCS, TVA
- Utah      An Economic Analysis of Land Use Changes Along the Wasatch Front. To (1) ascertain extent of encroachment of industrial and residential use of agricultural land; (2) evaluate actual economic loss to agriculture with what it might have been under different and assumed conditions of development; (3) evaluate effects of rural zoning ordinances on changes in agriculture; and (4) determine maladjustment in tax structure and other adverse effects of changes on agriculture.  
Agr. Econ. & Mktg. 403
- Va.      Economic Classification of Land with Special Reference to Use. To make an inventory of the land resources of a limited number of typical farming areas of Virginia with the specific purpose of dividing the land into classes according to the intensity of use to which such classes are adapted.  
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 86001
- Wyo.      Land Classification and Valuation Based on Soils, Topography, Precipitation, Input, Gross, and Net Returns. To determine (1) which lands in dry land areas will give more profitable returns from cultivated crops; (2) beneficial effects of grass mixtures and pasture versus alfalfa and hay on soil fertility and net income per acre on irrigated projects; (3) net income from grass meadows versus cash crop lands on irrigation projects; and (4) approximate yield of wheat per acre when animal carrying capacity is known and the topography of soil is favorable for farming.  
Agr. Econ. 499

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

- Iowa      Physical and Economic Analysis of Watersheds as Related to Soil and Water Conservation. To (1) establish benchmarks of physical and economic conditions in a particular watershed to measure physical and economic changes; (2) develop methods to extend findings in test watershed to other watersheds in the State; (3) measure consequences of various land use practices, structures, etc., as to runoff, erosion, land productivity and soil moisture; (4) develop alternative physical means to achieve watershed objectives and appraise various measures for cost and benefits to watershed and to component beneficiaries and contributors; (5) develop physical and economic criteria for assessing costs among landowners, private interests and public agencies, and to evaluate damages from watershed development; and (6) develop and appraise alternative means to share benefits and costs.  
Agron., Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol., Agr. Engin. 1266  
Coop. SCS, ARS, Dept. of Commerce-Weather Bureau

## LAND VALUES AND PRICES

- Ark.      Arkansas Land Values. To (1) study trends in land prices and appraise effects of these prices in terms of farmer purchases of land; (2) determine types of buyers and effect of their purchases on ownership of land; (3) determine methods by which land is sold with special attention to use of credit, credit agencies, and problems associated with credit purchases; and (4) appraise overall land price trends in terms of tenure changes, adjustments in size of operating units and mortgage arrangements.  
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 356
- Ky.      A Study of Farm Values and Trends. To study (1) farm values in representative agricultural areas; (2) trends of such values in terms of normal production value of farms as well as sale values; and (3) fundamental factors underlying farm values.  
Agr. Econ. 14
- Mo.      Real Estate Price and Assessment Trends. To (1) keep record of land price trends in major type-of-farming areas of State and make data available to landowners, buyers, borrowers, and lenders; (2) compare valuation of land for tax purposes with legal framework outlining assessment procedures; (3) learn if practices result in equitable assessment within counties and between counties; (4) develop standards, manuals and procedures for improving assessment practices; and (5) isolate factors influencing land market, and learn why land values go up and down.  
Agr. Econ. 61



- Mont.        The Agricultural Land Market in Montana. To (1) learn amounts of and types of land bought and sold, prices of different classes and grades of land, and important factors affecting land prices; (2) study attributes of buyers and sellers re age, occupation, kinds of property bought or sold, and reasons for buying and selling of land; (3) analyze bargaining and pricing process and learn how market prices are arrived at, noting services performed by agents and dealers; and (4) obtain data on supply and availability of credit and learn how that affects sale of land and price paid.  
Agr. Econ. & Sociol. MS 1070 Coop. ARS
- Nebr.        Factors Affecting Land Prices in Nebraska. To (1) analyze changes in land price structure in Nebraska; and (2) learn (a) relation between characteristics of persons buying and selling land and size of tract, type of land, and price of land transferred, (b) nature of valuation process followed by buyers and sellers entering real estate market, and (c) relation between price of land and size of tract, productivity, location, etc.  
Agr. Econ. 579 Coop. ARS
- Okla.        Oklahoma Land Market Situation. To provide information on (1) land market situation in Oklahoma to prospective buyers, sellers, and lenders as well as persons interested in public policy as it affects agriculture including sales prices of land, number of sales, minerals transferred, farm real estate sold as percent of total land, sizes of farms sold, extent of mortgages, type of buyer and seller; and (2) quality of land sold, classified according to good, average, and poor.  
Agr. Econ. 449-A Coop. ARS
- Tex.        Factors Affecting the Texas Agricultural Land Market. To (1) learn nature and operation of land market process in selected counties and situations, as effect on land prices and market activity of recreational land use, investment, speculation, hobby farming; (2) evaluate principal motives for land purchases and sales; (3) compare market value of farm and ranch land with value based on a capitalization of value of agricultural production; (4) learn extent of land consolidation and changes in type and scale of operations; and (5) study effect of limited access highways and other types of roads on rural land values.  
Agr. Econ. & Sociol. 950 Coop. ARS

LAND TENURE

- Fla.      The Legal Aspects of Farm Tenancy in Florida. To ascertain the farm-tenancy law of Florida and present it in the form of a legal sourcebook in terms understandable to the layman.

Agr. Econ. 656 (S-40)

- Ill.      Investigations in Agricultural Land Tenure and Transfer.  
To (1) analyze and report facts as to extent to which farmers in Illinois and in comparable areas have been using various methods of owning, acquiring, selling, and passing to successors farm land, farmer dwellings, other buildings, and improvements; (2) examine and report facts as to ownership of farm land by natural persons (a) who are operating it, (b) who have retired from operating it, (c) who hold land with others in an undivided estate, (d) who have land for possible future operation by family members or for sale to others, and by corporations; and (3) examine and report facts as to place in land tenure system of transferring of title by purchase-sale, by inheritance, and by foreclosure, with special reference to equities and other actual interests transferred.

Agr. Econ. 05-331

- Ill.      Economic Problems of Advancing Age and Retirement as Experienced by Owners of Farm Land in Selected Illinois Areas, 1950. To ascertain (1) extent to which farm landowners and their wives have been entering advanced years with estates of farm land of various sizes and degrees of freedom from debt; (2) number and maturity of heirs of landowners and their wives as they approach first stage of retirement from operation or pass on to later stages; (3) as between individual sons and daughters of landowners, the differences in services rendered to parents and differences in advantages received from family resources; (4) attitudes developed by landowners and wives toward (a) use of resources for more secure establishment of sons and daughters through loans, gifts, etc., (b) holding resources intact pending death of parents, (c) including as beneficiaries nonprofit agencies, and (d) avoiding sale of entire holding or part of it to persons not of immediate kinship; (5) extent to which landowning parents use (a) counselors for information on tax demands, (b) conference of family members, and counselors for insight into rights of bequest; and (6) present questions and alternative answers confronting landowners.

Agr. Econ. 05-331 A



- Ill.      How Young Families Become Established in Farming, with Special Reference to Those Without Substantial Family Assistance. To (1) determine (a) what assistance is needed to help young families attain goal of family farm operatorship, and (b) character and extent of the problems; and (2) collect data needed.  
Agr. Econ. 05-334 (NC-15) Coop. ARS
- Ind.      Economic Effects of Field Renting on Resource Use. To learn (1) resources available and the organization of resources on farm in a sample of farms on which tracts are field rented; (2) leasing arrangements, means of allocating resources, and division of product on tracts that are rented under different conditions of topography, size, and productivity of land; and (3) more efficient leasing systems.  
Agr. Econ. 895 Coop. ARS
- Ind.      Customary Leasing Arrangements and Their Economic Implications on Farms in Central Indiana. To (1) learn customary leasing arrangements for: (a) various types of livestock leases on different types and sizes of stock farms, (b) crop share lease agreements for whole farm rentals and for field rental, and (c) specialty crops as tomatoes, canning peas and sweet corn; (2) identify points of bargaining: those which affect efficiencies and those not affecting efficiencies; learn costs of inputs for bargaining points; (3) learn investments, and returns to capital, labor and management for tenants, landlords and owner-operators on a selected group of lease farms.  
Agr. Econ. 967
- Iowa      Problems and Practices of Young Farmers in Getting Established in Farming. To (1) estimate supply of and demand for farming opportunities in Iowa by counties and by economic areas under various alternative assumptions; (2) learn (a) extent to which a sample of young farmers are becoming established, becoming disestablished or breaking even in terms of financial progress, and (b) factors and reasons explaining their success and failure; (3) ascertain and test certain tenure arrangements in terms of their needs in getting started in farming; and (4) develop suggestions for their guidance in choosing and succeeding in their life's occupation.  
Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 1319 (NC-15) Coop. ARS

Ky.

Principles and Techniques Involved in Getting Established in Farming. To (1) determine opportunities for starting in farming, especially young farm families; (2) analyze ways for young farm families to become established as operators of family-sized economic farm units; (3) obtain information from owner-operators on (a) steps in becoming owners, (b) problems met in attaining ownership of adequate-sized farms, and (c) ways and means by which obstacles to attaining ownership were overcome; (4) appraise various methods of getting established in farming and of becoming successful owner-operators of adequate-sized family farms under existing agricultural conditions; and (5) analyze obstacles to getting established in farming and to attaining ownership and operation of farms, and suggest ways of avoiding these obstacles.

Agr. Econ. 29 (NC-15)

Md.

An Economic Study of Land Utilization in Maryland.—Farm Tenancy and Leasing Arrangements in Maryland. To determine (1) extent and type of farm tenancy in each agricultural area; (2) what provisions of the leasing arrangements are in each area and equitableness to landlord and tenant of the division of inventory, receipts, and expenses of leasing arrangements; (3) characteristics of tenants and landlords and leasing forms for farms in the different areas; and (4) improvements that can be made in tenancy situation.

Agr. Econ. & Mktg. A-32-f Coop. SCS

Mich.

Attaining Farm Ownership by the Land Purchase Contract Route. To obtain helpful information for young men who have opportunity to farm in becoming successfully established, with main objective of '56-'57 being a study of attaining farm ownership through land purchase contract method.

Agr. Econ. 464-2 (NC-15)

Minn.

A Study of Problems of Land Economics, Including Ownership, Land Prices, Inheritance and Classification. To (1) determine ownership of farm land, characteristics of owners, amount of land owned by types and classes of owners, how land is owned, and how land is acquired and transferred; (2) learn how land is inherited in the State, and how this affects use of farm resources; (3) study land prices by counties, districts, and for State as a whole; (4) evaluate factors affecting land prices; (5) develop measures to reduce distress if and when land values sag; (6) develop procedures to classify rural lands for tax assessment and rural zoning; and (7) appraise progress, problems, and results in rural zoning in the State.

Agr. Econ. 1116



Minn.        How Young Families Get Established in Farming. To (1) determine ways in which farmers have become established in the past; (2) isolate major obstacles now hindering young families in getting established; and (3) explore other arrangements that might aid young families in acquiring farms and accumulating capital and experience needed for success.  
Agr. Econ., Rur. Sociol., Home Econ., Educ. 1124 (NC-15)  
Coop. ARS

Mo.        Land Resource Investigations. To learn (1) present use of resources to learn levels and sources of income and kinds of adjustment problems of farmers; (2) alternative methods of increasing productivity and incomes of people in selected areas through increased efficiency in use of resources; (3) possibilities for providing additional job opportunities for people of selected areas by establishing industries; (4) obstacles to desirable adjustments in use of resources and find ways of overcoming obstacles; (5) methods of adjusting land ownership, land renting and land use patterns to technological changes to eliminate unprofitable operating units; (6) standards useful as guides in renting improvements as dairy barns and poultry houses; (7) extent of shifts from corn, wheat and spring-seeded grains to hay and pasture crops; (8) influence changes in land use and expenditures for land development have had on livestock population; (9) how much can be spent per acre profitably for water control structures and soil treatments on various type soils and develop procedures for sharing costs and returns on rented land; and (10) effects of installing water control structures and soil treatment on yields and cost of producing crops.  
Agr. Econ. 44 Coop. ARS

Mo.        How Young Families Get Established in Farming. To (1) learn types of farm business, amounts of investment, and procedures used in establishing successful businesses in selected areas; (2) trace development of successful operating units for purpose of determining types of training and extent of family or other financial help operators have had; and (3) develop procedures for enlarging inadequate farm businesses and for financing young families getting started in farming.  
Agr. Econ. 279 (NC-15)

Nebr.        Land Tenure in Nebraska. To (1) identify predominating leasing arrangements by economic areas; (2) analyze leasing practices for identifying elements of strength and weaknesses; (3) determine most desirable leasing arrangements; (4) develop basic principle applicable in transfer of land ownership from one generation to the next; and (5) determine ways of encouraging equity and stability in land tenure.  
Agr. Econ. 225

Nebr.        Factors Affecting Successful Establishment of Young Farm Families in Farming in Nebraska. To determine (1) relationship between capital accumulation and income of young farm families; (2) kinds and amounts of resources available; (3) sources of borrowed funds; (4) degree of family assistance; and (5) tenure arrangement desired while getting started.  
Agr. Econ. 487 (NC-15)

N. C.        Interrelation Between Farm Tenure and the Federal Flue-Cured Tobacco Program. To (1) learn how under existing tenure arrangements (a) flue-cured tobacco program has influenced production, and (b) the benefits of flue-cured tobacco program have been distributed between landowners, capital, and labor; and (2) evaluate tenure-related effects of Federal program, and learn extent to which alternative possible adjustments in program or in tenure arrangements might facilitate attainment of goals of program and of our farm tenure system.  
Agr. Econ. H-149 (S-40) Coop. ARS

N. Dak.      Effect of Tenure Arrangements on Farm Production Efficiency in North Dakota. To develop (1) practical methods for sharing returns under father-son farming agreements at various levels of input; (2) practical farm-lease provisions to improve efficiency of operations and promote desirable adjustments in land use.  
Agr. Econ. 3-11

S. Dak.      Farm Tenancy Improvement in South Dakota. To determine under what conditions and at what costs, the tenant farmer's security of tenure may be increased in order that he may more readily adopt the improved farm practices which promote agricultural efficiency and increase net profits consistent with the goals of soil conservation and improved rural living--or more specifically to determine: (1) the comparative effects of cash leasing, crop share leasing, and owner-operatorship on the tenant's security of tenure as indicated by the adoption of improved farm practices; (2) the practicability of tenant ownership of the major farm improvements as in the rapidly increasing ownership of the "farm headquarters" by operators who lease much of the land which they operate; (3) under what circumstances and at what relative costs farm landlords will provide greater security of possession and freedom of operation to tenant farmers; and (4) how the advantages of the crop-share lease and the cash lease may be combined in a manner satisfactory to both landlords and tenants.

Agr. Econ. 147-R    Coop. ARS

S. Dak.      Attaining, Maintaining, and Transferring Farm Ownership. To explore, develop, and present methods and practices for attaining farm operatorship and ownership which will be helpful to farm families, particularly young families.

Agr. Econ. 166-R (NC-15)

Tex.          Private Forest Land Ownership in Commercial Forest Areas of East Texas. To (1) determine ownership patterns of privately owned forest land in selected areas of east Texas; (2) learn management practices by ownership classes; (3) analyze relationships between ownership classes and management practices, and why those practices are followed; (4) show complementary nature of forest management and use of land for crops and livestock in east Texas; and (5) interpret results in terms of needs for more widespread application of forestry practices so that public agencies may organize and carry out comprehensive program of forest management education.

Agr. Econ. & Sociol. 953    Coop. ARS



- Va.        Landlord-Tenant Relations: A. Farm Leasing Practices;  
          B. Legal Aspects of Farm Rental and Cropper Agreements.  
A. To (1) determine existing leasing practices, tenant and cropper, on Virginia farms; (2) discover problems and obstacles in present farm leasing arrangements, particularly those which interfere with the adoption of recent innovations in agriculture; and (3) provide information and suggested adjustments in leasing practices that will facilitate removal of such interferences. B. To (1) study laws that impinge on the relations of the landlord, tenant, cropper, and third persons in the operation of the farm; (2) determine how these laws have operated and are currently operating, and their effect upon the conditions and operations of farming (particularly changing practices and arrangements) including the rights and duties of the landlord, tenant, cropper, and directly affected third persons; and (3) evaluate strengths and weaknesses of applicable laws, preferably as actually applied, and to formulate recommendations for improving the objectives and operation of the law through educational measures or legislative action.
- Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 86023 (S-40) Coop. ARS

- Va.        Interrelation Between Farm Tenure and the Federal Flue-Cured Tobacco Program. To (1) learn how under existing tenure arrangements (a) flue-cured tobacco program has influenced production, and (b) benefits of the flue-cured tobacco program are distributed between landowners, capital, and labor; and (2) evaluate these tenure-related effects of Federal flue-cured tobacco program and learn extent to which alternative possible adjustments in program or in tenure arrangements might facilitate attainment of goals of program and of our farm tenure system.
- Agr. Econ. & Rur. Sociol. 86101 (S-40) Coop. ARS

- Wis.       A Study of the Tenure of Wisconsin Farm Land. To analyze the tenure of farm land: (1) focus attention on the influence of periods of prosperity and depressions on the equities farmers have acquired in their land and whether their position is such as to be able to maintain ownership of their land in the event of reduced farm prices in the future; (2) evaluate current Government programs designed to encourage farm ownership, particularly with respect to veterans; (3) appraise programs which would minimize the loss of farm ownership if we experience a decline in prices; (4) study landlord-tenant relations on farms subject to erosion where land is owned by estates, widows, retired farmers, nonfarmers, corporations, etc.; and (5) test the results of the "succession on farms" research in other areas of the State.
- Agr. Econ. 624 Coop. ARS

## REGIONAL PROJECTS

NC-15

How Young Families Get Established in Farming. To determine: (1) How have farmers become established in farming in the past? What methods were used? How were initial capital resources, training, experience, and technical skills obtained?; (2) What are the main obstacles to young folks getting established in farming? What personal qualifications and physical requirements are needed for success in becoming established in farming?; and (3) What are the opportunities for establishing young folks on family type farms as tenants, part owners, or owners? How can initial capital resources be obtained? What farm working agreements, rental arrangements, and other means are best from the longtime standpoint?

Coop. ARS

Ill. V, Iowa V, Ky. V, Mich. V, Minn. V, Mo. V, Nebr. V, S. Dak. V

(See also Part 2, Sec. b, Ohio; Part 20, Ohio and Wis.)

S-40

Interrelations Between Farm Tenure Arrangements and Agricultural Control Programs. To (1) determine what effects selected public agricultural control programs have had on agricultural production and incomes in the aggregate and for individual farms, considering both how farm tenure institutions have influenced the working of these programs and also how these programs have influenced farm tenure institutions; (2) determine the extent to which alternative possible adjustments in tenure arrangements or in these programs might facilitate the attainment of the goals of the programs and of our farm tenure system; and (3) complete the research and publish the results of work now in progress under project S-11, Southeast Farm Land Tenure Studies.

Coop. ARS

Fla. V, N. C. V, Va. V (2 projects)

W-42

Economic Analysis of Ground-Water Laws in the Western States. To (1) analyze the economic implications of present laws which affect ground-water use; (2) evaluate experience with laws which directly aim at regulating ground-water use; and (3) study specifically the economic implications of rationing ground water between uses and users.

Coop. ARS

Colo. I, N. Mex. I, Oreg. I, Utah I



LIST OF COMPILATIONS OF FEDERAL-GRANT RESEARCH PROJECTS  
AT STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

ARS-23-8:		
Part :	Subject-Matter Area	Title of Section
Numbers :		
1	Agricultural Chemistry	Agricultural Chemistry
2	Agricultural Economics	a. Prices, Incomes, & General Studies of Com- modities & Industries b. Farm Management c. Land Economics d. Farm Finance & Taxation
3	Agricultural Engineering	a. Land & Water Use & Develop- ment b. Power Machinery & Equipment c. Farm Structures & Materials
4	Animal Husbandry	a. Beef Cattle b. Sheep & Goats c. Swine
5	Dairy Husbandry	Dairy Cattle
6	Dairy Technology	Dairy Technology
7	Entomology & Economic Zoology	a. Field Crop Insects b. Fruit, Nut & Vegetable Insects c. Miscellaneous Insects & Economic Zoology d. Insecticides
8	Field Crops	a. Cereal Crops b. Oil, Fiber, Tobacco & Sugar Crops
9	Food Science & Technology	a. Food Chemistry, Micro- biology, Sanitation & Public Health b. Food Engineering, Processing, Product and Process Develop- ment, Utilization and Waste Disposal c. Food Quality & Standards, Acceptance, Preference, & Marketing
10	Forage Crops, Pastures & Ranges	Forage Crops, Pastures & Ranges
11	Forestry	Forestry

ARS-23-8:		
Part :	Subject-Matter Area	Title of Section
Numbers :		
12	Fruits & Nuts	Fruits & Nuts
13	Home Economics	a. Human Nutrition b. Housing c. Clothing & Textiles d. Foods-Consumer Quality & Utilization e. Household Economics & Management
14	Economics of Marketing	a. Field Crops b. Fruits & Vegetables c. Livestock, Meats & Wool d. Dairy Products e. Poultry & Poultry Products f. Forest Products & Ornamental & Drug Plants g. Cross-Commodity & Functional Studies
15	Meteorology	Meteorology
16	Ornamental & Drug Plants	Ornamental & Drug Plants
17	Plant Pathology & Bacteriology	a. Plant Pathology, Botany, & Diseases of Miscellaneous Crops b. Diseases of Field Crops c. Diseases of Fruit Crops d. Diseases of Vegetable Crops
18	Plant Physiology & Nutrition	Plant Physiology & Nutrition
19	Poultry Industry	Poultry Industry
20	Rural Sociology	Rural Life Studies
21	Soils	a. Soil Chemistry & Microbiology b. Soil Fertility, Management & Soil-Plant Relationships c. Soil Physical Properties, Conservation & Classification
22	Vegetables	a. Vegetable Crops b. Potatoes
23	Veterinary Science	Veterinary Science
24	Weeds	Weed Control



